Transition Laws of Turkish as a Founding Language to Indo-European and Other Languages

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Rules that world linguists, particularly those adhering to the Indo-European language family fallacy, never discuss. Their silence stems from their lack of awareness. They formulate 'grand theories' and proclaim judgments without understanding the true origins of languages. By what phonetic laws do Turkish roots transfer into other languages? This remains our predicament, largely unrecognized by the majority.

SUMMARY

Adnan Atabek (AA) is a very important Turkish linguistics expert. Since 2002, he has been working on the basic rules of Turkish, the rules for the transition of Turkish roots to other languages and the Sun Language Theory. According to him, Turkish roots are still widely and clearly used in other languages. But there are transitions that are not as easy to notice as those that are apparent. It is not enough to show the similarity of sound and meaning of common words to show commonality. Moreover, this often leads to errors. It is necessary to consider the concepts holistically and comparatively in terms of many languages. They should be considered in terms of its historical and cultural process. According to AA, real etymology should not proceed through the comparison of individual words and finding similarity, but through what he called "field research". Mainstream western linguistics never do this. It is necessary to find, reveal and exemplify the laws of conceptual commonalities.

Only then is any language thesis proven true. AA is researching with this thought and has found many transitional laws until today. These rules prove that Turkish gives roots to other languages (from different “families”) and is a

founding language. In this article, I will explain those laws and give ample examples.

INTRODUCTION

There are embarissing objects and concepts which are wanted to be hidden in our "so-called subconscious", but out of spite, enter every minute of our lives in the clearest way. This is the case with thousands of Turkish roots in western languages. They are "in the middle like fallus" (it's a slang phrase in Turkish). It's so obvious, it's lonely, it's derelict. Meanwhile, fallus < bıl, bel, bılık (Turkish).

Positive sciences are like dishonest cooks who pour three ladles soup into the devil's bowl for every ladle he gives to the angel. In the social sciences, the devil's share increases even more. Linguistics and history seem to work to completely erase the Turkish trace from language and history. However, the Turk and Turkish are everywhere in humanity. Trying to eat this is pure “Ouroboros” attitude. Self-eating snake. Autophagy is human's destiny. The Spaniards massacred the natives of South America. Both sides originally spoke Turkish. Turkish-speaking Celts did the same in the North. Why are there so many figures of killing fathers and abusing mothers in Greek mythology? This is exactly what Western politics, social science, on the same basis, does in real life: to destroy its roots and make them forget. Fear of reality in all areas.

World linguists work in the same way. Tens of thousands of scientists, who are terrible experts in their fields, have been struggling for 200 years to cover up, distort and reverse not only Turkish but many other important facts. If so much effort was given for something good, a human would definitely turn into an “Übermensch”.

We give examples for Turkish in world languages. They say “coincidence”… We give more examples, they say “more coincidence”. We give even more. “Even more coincidences” they say. We give concrete examples one by one. They always find an excuse for each of them.

Congress < kenges: “Where did 'r' go? ”; evening < avana: “ Irrelevant, it’s already so rude ”; operate < apar : “ what about the ‘ate’ ? ” ; mangiare (Itl.) < mang: “ Where did you find it ?”; mill < meli: “Turks have nothing to do with production !”; cavalry < kevel: “Don't you say something else for the horse?”; dust < toz: “ ‘t’, where is the ‘t’ ”; entrique: ıntırga “Come off it !”; get < git: “Very short”; bargain < bargaan: “It’s a binary word, besides irrelevant ”; say < söyle; do < to; eat < ed: “They are shorter”; hypotenuse < iptin: “Very long, Turkish one is so small”; bild (German < bildür, make < mak; wood > vut < odun, foot < but, bad < bed; capture < kaptur, cup < kap, mine < men, ethic < etek, pro < bir, tact < dokun, turn < dön, wall < bal… : “Bullshit bullshit bullshit…” ;

shire < şar, şehir: “ ‘şehir, şar’ are not Turkish! Persian, Arabic.” Speaking of Arabic and Persian, it is primarily Turkish linguists who attribute thousands of Turkish-rooted words to Arabic and Persian. Also they say another thing… It's very classic: “If there are common words, Turkish definitely borrowed it from other languages…”

But history does not say that. Genetic studies show just the opposite. Historical migrations were not like that. If the Eurasian Turkish tribes have been talking with these roots for centuries, not because of the Arab, Persian and Latin influence. Some of them lived in remote and isolated areas. If the Native

Americans who left Asia 20 thousand years ago speak these languages, they do not speak it because they know Arabic, Persian or Latin.

If they say ‘Persian’, Persians are predominantly Turanian. If India got its name from the Indus river and its valley, 'indi' means 'river' in Turkish. This culture was established by those who descended from upper regions. İndi: in-mek: descent, flowing down. The symbol of Greek civilization is AKROPOLIS > (y)ukarı balıg. Ukarı: up, balıg > polis. The horse and the horseman in the legend of LUKUYANUS, ulaga > alogo: horse. Ulak: mounted messenger, still lives in Turkish. Vatican > Ötüken, Phoenix > Bengü Kuş.

The name of the square in Kiev, Ukraine is '**Maydan**'. Maydan < meydan. The name of Prague comes from the 'threshold'. Turkish is "borouk". Only one of the Turkish tribes who founded the great civilization in India is Babur. Its English is 'Mughal'. This name is being deliberately mistranslated to confuse it with the Mongols. Veni Vidi Vici is Turkish 'man vid bas' (Yakut, Chuvash, Altai)…

Back to 'hypotenuse'. What is called the Pythagorean theorem was known to the Sumerians. The 'tense' here is 'ting' (Yakut) in Turkish. So where did the "hypo" come from? Stretch from the bottom, tie under? Why not from the top? Let it be hyper… What is stretched here is the wire, not the 'hypo'. That string is the string of the harp. Gap > habl (Arabic) < ip (Turkish) > cable.

They cannot say anything scientifically against all these and the clear rules below. Intelligent and honest Western linguists are already discovering some of these facts themselves. The vast majority are just watching, with or without interest, for now. Some of the fanatics of mainstream linguists can do nothing but insult these facts, which destabilize them. It is both funny and exemplary

that the debate about the essence of world linguistics has come and been confined to a few mundane profanities. But what can we do, human is such a thing.

-k, -g, -ng > -d, -t, -s LAW

The “k, g, ng” at the end of Turkish words becomes “d, t, s” when passing to other languages.

It is a rule in Turkish, and it is the definitive proof that similar words with the same meaning in other languages are Turkish.

Some of the many examples:

algın, algay > old (-g > -d)

amuk > amud (Arabic) (-k > -d): upright

an, en (-ang) > -ende (Pers.) (-ng > -d) : doer, making, a suffix

arıg > ieros (Greek) (-g > -s) : luck, bless

arıg > rud (Pers.): stream, canal

arık > arid (-k > -d)

baaska (Hakas), buşuk > fast (b > f + -k > -t): (hunger)

bacak > fast (-k > -t): (rapid)

baçağ > fast (-ğ > -t): (regime)

bahanga > vahid (Arabic) : single

balak > veled (Arabic): child

balıg > velos (Greek) : arc

balıg > blessure (Fr.) : injury > incinme

balık > pelte, palude (Pers.): mud, slurry

balık > pilos (Greek): mud

balık, balıg > belde (Arabic) > polis (Greek): city

balkı > flash

barak, bireği > ferd (Arabic) > person

barana, mereke > party, board

barang 'black' > sch-warz (-ng > -z), voreios (Greek) 'north' > poras (Greek) 'twilight'

barın > breast

barıng, parıng > print

barıntıg (barıntı) > warranty

barige > bright : light

barige > firuz (Pers.): light

baruk > fresh

basa(ğ), pöçük > peşt (Pers.) > post

basak > post (Pers.): leather

basık > best

başka > master

batıg > vatis (Greek): deep (batıg > bottom)

bayık > peyda (Pers.): obvious

belge > bulletta (Itl.) : document

bellik > belt

beng > pied

beng 'ben' > punkt, point

berge, belge > berat (Arabic): beleg > beleg (German) : document

bezek > fest

bılık (bel) > fallus

bırak > berat (Arabic): setting free

bısığ (Yakut) > vista (Latin) (-k > -t): aspect (bak > pect) (S law) + (-k > ct)

bıyık > moustach, moustaki (Greek)

bilek > polso (Itl.): wrist

bilik > politiki (Greek) : polisy, commercial paper

borak > vareios (Greek): north

boza(ğ) > must : (wine)

bozuk > fasid (Arabic): broken

böcek > pest

bölük > s-plit (S law)

börk, börig > barrette (Fr. – Itl.) : helmet

bucak > püşte (Pers.): hill, heap

buka(ğ) > fact

bulg (black) > bold

bulg > Baltık (sea) > Baltic > beltza (Bask.) > black

bulga > meld, blend

bulga > mulatto

buluk > millet (Arabic) : nation

buluk > pelid (Pers.): dirty

bulung > melano (Greek) > black, dark

bura(ng) > (s)pirit (S law) + (-g > -t)

burung > proto, first, front

buzuk > pastel

bülü(ng) (Mong.) > blood

bünek > bent (Pers.) : barrage

bünek > bent (curve, curly > kıvrık)

büzük > puside (Pers.): contracted

calak > shield

canik > Zend (Avesta)

caruk > zarid (Pers.) : armor

cılgı > cilt (Pers.) : skin

cıllık > zillet (Arabic) : humiliation

çağ, şeng > sada (Arabic) > sound

çalık > jülide (Pers.) : mixed

çapuk > sabad (Pers.) : basket

çavığ > sabt (Arabic) : whip (saber?)

çeska (Türkmen) > chausettes (Fr.) : sock > çeska

çiri, çir, çiroz > tsiros (Greek) : drying, dried fish

çozak > just, justice

deme > deaf, dumb > taub, dumm, stumm (German) > thyma (Fin.) > tüp (Bulgarian Slav.) > tuli (Indonesia.) > dülii (Mong.) > dil-siz

dika, dağ, deş (Sumer.) > dot, dash

eren > rind (Pers.) : wise

ferik, fruk (Latin) > fruit

firik > bride

gıran(g) > ground

göcek > coast, küste (German)

güren(g) > horde

hadaga > hadise (Arabic): event

holku, kölkü > halas (Arabic) : free

horek > keras, kerat (Greek) (-k > -s, -t) > horn

huğ > hut (cottage)

ıraağ > reed

irenk > erythra (Greek) : red

irik > irade (Arabic) > eros (Greek) : wish

İssi(ğ) > İzid (Pers.) : God (Yazidism)

itik > edat (Arabic) : tool

jındı(ğ) > cinnet (Arabic) : lunacy

kabuk > cubus (Latin) (-k > -s) : crust

kacak > hacet (Arabic) : tool

kaka > gaita (Arabic): stool (‘kako’ –Greek- : bad)

kalpak (a kind of cap) > helmet

kapak, kapaki (Greek), cap (Ing.) > kaput, capote (Fr.), kapsel (German)

kasak > casque, casca (Fr. – Esp.) : cap

kaşka > - couchette (Fr.) : car

kıdığ > hudut (Arabic) : border (kıdı, kıyı > coast)

kıra(ğ) > hurd (Pers.) : small

kırık, gırt > hırde (Pers.) : part > parça

kızık > hast (Pers.) : wish

kivak (Çuvaş) > kebut (Pers.) : air, sky ; kabut (Pers.) : blue

koru, korux-çu, korucu > guard, guardian

koruk > cord

koruk > crude

koruk > hearth

koruntug (koruntu) > guarantee

koşun(g) > haşd (Pers.) : troop

körk > gorgeous > görkem-li

körk > great > harika (Arabic, Turkish)

körkü > greet-ing (-k > -t)

körkü > grusse (German) (-k > -s) : greeting

kurık (Çuvaş) > grass, kraut (German) > karut

kuruğ > kiros (Greek) : dry

kuyka > gayda (Bask) : bagpipe

laçaga (Çuvaş) > laspi (Greek) : mud

macun(g) > paste

meng > bait (-ng > -t) : food, meal

menge, minge (brain) > mind

mılık > mild

mişuk > pochette (Fr.) (-k > -t) : bag

müreng > Fırat, Euphrate

obağ > afet (Arabic) : catastrophe

obaka, obelik (Altay) > obada > obelisk > abide (Arabic Turkish)

okarı balık > AKRO - POLİS (Greek) : up town

oruk > road

orung > earth > yer

ozug > azad (Pers. - Turkish) : freed

öc > ekdikisi (Greek) : revenge

ög > oikos (Greek) : house

örk > riza (Greek) > root > radix (Latin)

örke > erd (Pers.) : anger

özek > este (Pers.) : core

palağ > blatt

palak > plant

parıg > press

peseği > must

poreng > bronxos (Greek) : pipe, bronchi

pöçük > post

pözek > vast

pula(ğ) > bullet, ballistic

püng > mint, menza (German)

pürkü, burka, bürgü > perde (Pers. - Turkish) : curtain

rasık (on plants) > rust

sabah > sepide (Pers.) : morning

sağlık > sıhhat (Arabic): health

sakırtıg > securitas (Latin) : security / sicurta (Itl.) : assurance

saldak > saldat (Rus.) > solat (German) > soldier

sarak > sırat (Arabic) : road, way

sargu > sourd (Fr.) > sordo (Itl. - Span.) > surdo (Port.) : deaf

sarığ > zerde (Pers.) : yellow

sası(ğ) > zişt (Pers.) : bad

savak > sabbath : rest, pause

savık > şabd (-k > -d) (Hindi) : say, word

sayın, sayıt > seyyid (Arabic) : dear

sevgi > sevda (Arabic, Turkish) : love

sıcak > zesto (Greek) : hot

sık > zud (Pers) : thick, dense

simug (Sumer.) > smith

sogun(g) > sagitta (Latin) : arrow

suruk > sarta (Arami.) : script

şike(k)> sahte (Pers.) > chicane > chique (Fr.) : false

tamga > Thames (river) : stamp, t letter

tarık (ırak) > tard (Arabic) > dirgha (Sanskrit) > darga (Avesta) > deros > (Greek) > distant > dırej (Kurdish) : long, distant

tarka, tark > dert (Pers. – Turkish) : sorrow

taşak > testis

teşür, tüs > deste (Pers. – Turkish) : heap, collect, deck

tıng > dense

toz-uğ > dust

tusuk, tusu(g) > dest (Pers.) > utulity, use

ulağ > alet (Turkish, Arabic): tool

ulga > old (-g > -d)

uluğ > altus (Latin.) (g>t) : high, huge (yüksek > vastus)

umah > epos (Greek) : epic

urga > ard (Pers.) : flour

usuk-mak, yaşık > asuden, asude (Pers.) : calm down, calm

ürek, hürek, yürek > kardia (Greek) > heart

vadük > müddet (Arabic) : time

vasak > vasat (Arabic, Turkish) : middle

vazak > waist

yolka > yalda (Pers.) > Noel

S LAW

Many Turkish words (hundreds) get an extra 'S' when switching to Western languages. Some examples have been given above. Let's give other examples here.

dur, durung > s-trong : stable, permanent, firm

tokta > s-tock > stehen (German) : duration, stand, stop, stay…

tikme > s-toichma (Greek) : pole

burung > s-pring (burung tamıs: spring), (purulli yas – Hitit- spring fest)

tep (pace) > step (s-tep)

Let me give some examples from mine (I have more than 100 in the "DICTIONARY" section):

scab: kabuk, scare: korku, scissor: keski, scratch: kert, script: kert, search: ara - araştır, second: ikinci, seat: otur, sit: otur, select: ele, ski: kay, sound: ün, spark: parla, spect: bak, spring: fırla, square: kare, stable: tavla, stamp: tamga, steal: talan, steel: tol, steam: duman, stich: dik, straight: doğru, stub: dip, stuck: takıl…

Z – R – L TRIPLE LAW

Turkish with nearly 50 dialects, spread over 3 (or even five) continents as native languages and thousands of years of history… It uses many words for every concept. One of the strongest rules proving that these words are Turkish is the triad (z – r – l). The second consonants of similar words with the same meaning that start with a consonant, or if the word starts with a vowel, the first consonant letters show a triple transformation in the form of 'z-r-l'. If similar and controversial words with the same meaning in non-Turkish languages comply with this rule, that word has Turkish roots. If a word from the so-called Indo-European family shows this feature, that word is of Turkish origin. If there are words that comply with this rule from a language that is not accepted from Indo-European or whose position is disputed, it will be understood more clearly that Turkish is the basis of all these languages. For example Semitic languages, Sumerian, Hittite and others. The common words that entered Turkish dictionaries between Arabic and Persian are most likely taken from Turkish. If these words comply with the rule we mentioned, they are definitely Turkish.

Examples of 'z-r-l' triplet in Turkish:

Aşa – öri - il : food; azık– arık– ülüg : holy; eşik - erge – alak : treshold; gez-gare- kolu : time; kaşık- karsuk- kalak : spoon; kaz - kar- kül : dig, CURATTAGE; kes- ker- kil : ARGIL; kızık- kırağ- hilek : wish; kız- kir- kele : GIRL; koca - guru- gulu : hodja, GURU; meşe(k) - bürük – balak(an) : FOREST; ocağ - uruk- aal : family; öz- ara- ala : time, period, ERA; özek- uruğ-ilig : core; piş - vere- bula : cook, BOIL; töş – tarığ – döl : seed, lineage; tuz-tor- tül : net; yaşu - yaru- yal-tıra : lighting…

Examples from other languages:

yaş – year – yıl

maş (Sumer) – bara (Yakut) – pair : double ; maraba (Turish, Arabic): farmer (double ox) , farmer (z (ş) – r)

muşta (Turkish Pers.) – mus – vur – bele : punch, hit

pozığ – börüğ – malık – bolt (z-r-l + -k > -t) : nail

iste- irde- ilte- irade (Turkish Arabic) – arzu (Turkish Pers.) : wish (desire)

piş- pir- bula- boil : cook (**pişi** > **pizza**)

büz (buse – Fr.) - boru- mil : pipe (boru, bur > bore)

kas- har- kıl : thorn ; kestane > **kastanea** (Greek) (thorny, chestnut)

bucak - vırak- bılağ – far : far

hos - körk- kele – glory – gorgeus : beauty, glory

vis (Çuvaş) – pır – böli (Altay) – pilot : flying

pis – bar – mal – mal (Latin) : dirty, bad

peçi – bor – mal – pouch – bursa (Latin) – borsa (Itl.) – purse – bori, bora (Urdu): bag

silig – sorug – süzük – selam (Arabic Turkish) - salute

ebes - obaş - avana - evening

LAW OF EXCHANGE L - T AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WORD

Some T letters at the beginning of Turkish words turn into 'L' in Western languages.

teber > **labr(is)** : ax

tengiz > **longoz** : sea, sea trench

taberna < **laberna** : Hitit king titles

töre > **lore** : custom

Toktamış > **Lugdamis**

tomar > **liber** : book

topar > **lober** (for example in lungs)

temir > **labır** : iron

tahta (wood, board) > **lohut** (board) > **lahit** (tomb) > **tabut** (coffin) ?

tutin (people – Etrusk) > **Latin** ?

tap (Yakut) > **love**, **liebe** (German)

These are from me too:

tayan > **lean**

tepe > **lofos** (Greek) : hill

lame < **topal**

laktisma (Greek) < **tekme** : kick

LATIN, ENGLISH – TURKISH L-Y EQUIVALENCE at the BEGINNING of the WORDS

The word that starts with 'L' is very rare in Turkish. Words starting with L in Western languages have Turkish '**y**' equivalents. Examples from Latin:

lego < yığ : collect, stack

lanterna < yan : lantern

laterna < yatrık : lantern

ligneus < yıgaç : tree

ligui < yağ (Kıpçak) : flow

lana < yün : wool

lintei (linen fabric) < yüng : cotton

lorica < yarık : armor

lyr < yır : poem, song

lyr > yıra : instrument

lux < ışık, yışık : light

lacerte < kertenkele, **yeşilce** : lizard

Now here are some examples from me… Some words that start with 'L' in Western languages and are similar in meaning and sound in Turkish with initial 'Y' or without an initial 'L':

leak < ak

lack < eksik, yok

lag, laggard < ağır

league < ulama

ligament < ilik, ilmek

land < alan

learn < öğren

less < az

lone, alone < yalnız

lie < yalan

laceratus < yırt > tear (L – Y + T – L laws)

look < bak

leash < iliş (ula, ile, ilik, ilmek: tie, connect, knot, loop… like in league, ligament)

label < yafta

labes < yabuz, yavuz

labor < yap

languor < yorgun

lavo, lavare < yuv

lay < yay

leaf < yaprak

I have 47 samples in my "DICTIONARY"

LAW OF N-Y EXCHANGE at the BEGINNING of the WORDS

In the Turkish language, it is seen that the abandoned initial N- sounds are changed to Y- mostly. For example, there are many such examples between Khakas and Anatolian Turkish.

I could not find an example from Adnan Atabek in this regard. However, in my previous article, I wrote that words starting with 'Ne' in English and Latin, begin with 'Y' in Turkish and continue with 'n, n-g' or 'k'. Half of the 100 words beginning with 'Ne' in the comprehensive English dictionary in my possession complied with this rule.

Here are some examples:

nagging < yakın (yakınmak)

naked < yalıng, yalın

narrow < yarık (slit, slot)

nephew < yeğen

new < yengi, yeni

near < yakın, yan

neck < yaka

nice < yakşı

next < yan

neigh < yan

nicht < yok

negative < yok, yadsıma

nefas > yanlış

night < yağız (dark)

necnon < yine, yanı sıra

needle < yigne, iğne

negro < yağız (brown, dark)

nest < yuva

noble < yabgu (prince)

nutrition < yut (eat)

THE LAW OF THE SECOND SOUND '–r'

The first vowel before the second sound '-r' is dropped

eriş > reach

öreke > roke (Greek) : distaff (öreke > roke > rocket – from roke shape)

oruk > road

ıra ‘yüz- face’ > ru (Pers.) : face

örge ‘fare’ > rat

ıraağ > reed

ören > ruin

örk > root > radix (Latin)

urba > robe

oruç > regime

In addition to this rule: Matches that comply with the rule above also have another synonym beginning with one of the letters 'b, m, v, f, p'. Only 10 examples:

ruin/ ören / viran

rice/ ıras / pirinç

rise/ örüş / miraç

roll/ eril / burul

road/ urı / bere

rap/ uruv / vurma

reach/ eriş / varış

regime/ oruç / perhiz

robe/ urba / vurun

run/ urun / vurun

THE LAW OF THE FIRST LETTER 'R' BETWEEN TURKISH AND ARABIC

In Arabic, 'R-' is added to the beginning of the word. There was R at the beginning of the word in the Old Turkic Language. In the development of the language this R was dropped. Sometimes this sound was preserved in words that were transferred to other languages. Arabic borrowed these words from Sumer. (I did not include the examples in this article.)

FINAL CONSONANT r > L

patera (Hun language) > battle

samur > sable

saabıla (Yakut) > saber : sword kılıç

tutar > total

FIRST VOICE K > N LAW

There is a K-N exchange at the beginning of the word between Turkish and Western languages

kara - noir

kuzey - north

koğur, kogur - negro

kemi – nava, nef : ship

kargı – nargi : reed

Hel - Noel

Karaman – Norman

kök 'gece' - **gig** (Sumer) 'dark' - night

REDUPLICATIONS

Creating a stronger concept by combining two words with the same or similar meanings in Turkish and foreign languages is called "reduplication". For example, 'karakış: kara-kış' is a reduplication: 'black-winter or cold-winter or winter-winter'. 'in': human, 'sin': human, insan: human. Shegara (Kazakh, Uzbek) (border): check (border) + ara (border)…

Some words in Western languages are reduplications containing two Turkish roots:

river: ırı +var

person: bir, bireği + sın (person + human)

harvest: oru + vest (hasat)

carabin (Fr.): kara (rifle) + bintiepke (Yakut) (rifle)

desert: daz (barren prairies) + yer (or 'arid' < arık)

This may be a rule, it's obvious that a clear trend: When the first syllable of some Western words starting with **'L'** is read backwards, their Turkish equivalents appear…

Lake < **köl**, **göl**

Loot < **talan**

Loose < **sal**

Loss < **sol** (bad, spoiled, inauspicious, faded)

League, ligament < **gil, ilik, iliş** (a group of people, bind, bond)

Lie < **al** (lie, fake)

Leg < **kol** (arm), elig (hand, arm)

Little < **til**, **dil** (slice)

Load < **dol**, **doldur** (fill up, fill in)

Lobe < **bol**, **bolçok** (round shape)

Lock < **kol** (bolt, door bolt)

Loch < **köl**, ***göl*** (lake)

Look < **kol**, **kolla** (watch out)

Lyse < **sil** (erase, wipe)

Lot, lottery < **talih** (Arabic Turkish) (fate, destiny)

Lush < **sulu**

S-lop < **balçık**

S-lough > **köl**, ***göl***

S-luice, slush < **sulu**

Re-lease < **sal**